



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30TH, 1896.

NUMBER 27

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depot on Condição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service
Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, molans, alpaca, *brins*, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

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and served every 15 minutes by the train cars line from the town (*Plano inclinado, rua do Aquecimento*) to this hotel, and vice versa.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENEGES, ASSISTENTE 108. Telephone 8018.

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 65,000 locomotives and 350,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Business Founded 1792.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856

Reorganized 1870.

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for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

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PELOTAS

and

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

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Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:

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Translations from English into Portuguese,
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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make iron orders of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

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Capital £2,500,000

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Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
Reserve fund .. £ 678,355

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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Capital £3,000,000
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Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Unclaimed capital .. £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swannick,

4, Travessa do Conselho Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

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Representatives of

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

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Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.
Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

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C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Calça 1055. 2, Rua 1ª de Março.

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Mechanical Engineer,

(Engenheiro Mechanico).

For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

PILGER & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
RODENBURG & Co. " "
GEHR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographs).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Missing Friends.Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
JOHN V. K.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Sando Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harcourt, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERICCA, Fortunato.—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OULIE, Fredrick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from London, Blich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.**PORTUGUESE LESSONS.**Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.
Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.**An English gentleman** and his wife require two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the house of an English family residing in Rio, Hotel-go aids preferred.
Address: E. H. T., Caixa do Correio 1001, Rio de Janeiro.**Furnished House**

in a healthy part of São Paulo (city). Hands from the door and every convenience. Good garden. For particulars apply to G. BAGGOTT, English store, 23, Duque de Caxias, São Paulo.

FOR SALE.

Two Bedroom suits, English, completely new; also Mahogany Bureau

CHASILEY & Co

Ovidor, 67.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 36, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarahy (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.**Church Directory**CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evalisto da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 35.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estágio do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eikenlohr, German Physician, Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEABEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—25, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LOWMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Valparaíso telegram of the 28th reports a slight earthquake shock in that city.

—The intense cold weather and heavy storms have closed the passes across the Andes between Chili and Argentina.

—A Santiago telegram of the 29th says that the electoral count will give Dr. Errazuriz 148 votes for the presidency, against 134 for Dr. Vicente Reyes.

—A Lima telegram of the 28th says that the expedition under command of Col. Mariano, sent to suppress the Loreto revolution, had arrived safely at Cajamarca.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28th says that partisans of Vicente Reyes, who was defeated in the elections of the 25th, are promoting disorders. The police force on duty had been doubled to maintain order.

—The returns from the Chilean elections of the 25th show that Dr. Errazuriz has been elected president of Chili by a very considerable majority. There was much excitement during the elections, but no serious disturbances were reported.

—We regret to hear that the Spanish residents of Valparaíso are deeply offended because Prince Amadeo did not respond to an invitation to visit the Spanish club. When a tuff hunter is ignored in this manner, he is bound to complain.

—Later telegrams from Chili state that the official count of votes cast on the 28th will occur to-day. Errazuriz seems to have won in the south and Reyes in the north, and the friends of both candidates are claiming a majority. The indications are, however, that Errazuriz has won the election.

—A Pará telegram of the 29th says that great enthusiasm reigns in the revolution Peruvian department of Loreto. Forced recruiting is going on, and the revolution has a strong following. The provisional government is organizing an army, and possesses an armed launch and two small gunboats on the river. There is much sympathy toward Brazil, particularly toward the states of Amazonas and Pará.

AMERICAN BUTTER.

It is a subject for congratulation and some surprise that of 61 samples of American butter officially tested in England not one was adulterated. It is a great compliment to our dairy exports, and in view of the complaints that the exports of oleomargarine are spoiling the market for our dairy butter, we may be a little astonished at a result which ought to be made known in every country whither we send dairy goods. We may also take a little malicious pleasure in the fact that Germany, which has made so much trouble about alleged adulteration of articles of food from this country, showed the largest amount of adulteration, 34 per cent. of the specimens from that country being adulterated. Next in degree of badness came Holland, a country long noted for its dairy products, and even Denmark, where so much has been done in the last few years to raise the standard, and whose butter commands as good a price in England as the best domestic article, supplied several specimens of imitation, or adulterated butter. If the United States farmers would take the same pains and employ the same scientific methods as the greater part of the Danes, the amount of butter and cheese they could export would be immensely increased and the price they got would be much better than at present. In the meanwhile we are thankful that, if not the best that can be made, American butter is so generally pure that the British officials did not get hold of a single adulterated lot in 61 samples.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 19.

PROFITABLE CO-OPERATION.

The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society of London was held recently and the report of the business of the society for 1895 was presented. The enormous figures show how popular the co-operative idea has become in Great Britain. The report stated that the sales during the year had amounted to \$14,632,000, and the miscellaneous revenue to \$32,200, making a total of \$14,664,000. The gross profit for the trading, manufacturing and miscellaneous accounts amounted to \$1,849,790, and the working expenses to \$1,126,060, leaving a net profit of \$722,725, which, with the \$127,950 brought from last account, made a profit of \$851,675. Deducting from that amount the sum of \$31,100 paid for interim dividend and interest on loans, a balance of \$820,575 remained in hand, out of which the directors recommended that a dividend should be paid for the six months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and that a bonus of £100 per share should be declared free of income tax (absorbing \$450,000); \$5,000 was recommended to be handed over to the provident fund; \$20,000 to the managers' special remuneration fund; and \$33,750 as cash gratuities to sub-managers and weekly employees, such gratuities to be at the rate of two weeks' pay to those who had served the society for ten years and upwards, and one week's pay to those who had served the society for five years and upwards; \$5,000 was recommended to be added to the contingency fund; and after providing for depreciation, &c., \$164,225 remained to be carried forward. The trading account showed the value of the groceries, tobacco, wine, &c., on January 28, 1895, to be \$709,363, and purchases of the same \$6,036,835. The stock of groceries, tobacco, wine, &c., sold was \$7,500,910, and in stock on February 3, 1896, \$729,105.

ONE of the results of refusing an American register to the ship *Charles R. Flint* was that the American consul at Pernambuco would do nothing for the Americans in the crew, though the German consul provided transportation for his countrymen who escaped from the burning ship. The refusal of succor to Americans wrecked on a foreign ship may be designed to deter Americans from the crime of buying foreign-built ships, but it will probably be wholly ineffective. The hardships of American seamen employed by American owners of a ship built in England and sailed under the Nicaraguan flag may be incurred in the good cause of building up the American merchant marine, but will be as useless as the other devices resorted to to that end.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.—The following is a description of the latest marine invention:—The new marine appliance, the eophone, which is the work of a Baltimorean, Mr. F. De La Torre, is to be used on the steamboats of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., and the *Alabama* is the steamer to be equipped with it. By means of the eophone, an officer of a vessel can locate soundings fifteen and twenty miles distant. The whistling of steamers, the noise of fog bells, horns, whistling buoys and other warnings can be traced to within a few feet of their sources, thus enabling the pilot to avoid collisions and the danger of running aground. The sound waves are conveyed to the ear of the operator through tubes connected with the eophone. He can sit in the cabin or wheelhouse and while entirely protected from the weather can use it successfully.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 50.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
 pondents.
 Hamburg: Hamburgische Bank,
 M. A. von Rothschild,
 Schme, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool: Disconto
 Bank Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Hanke & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Bonville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
 pondents.

and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boetiger-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWNS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

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A TRIP TO MEXICO.

The principal food of the poorer classes of Mexicans is tortillas, or corn cake, and frijoles, or red Mexican beans. Corn is one of the staple products of the country and is raised and sold everywhere. The machinery for grinding the corn is of the simplest and most primitive kind, and is the same as used by the Egyptians in the time of the Ptolemies. A woman goes down on her knees before a flat stone about 2 feet square, and covers it with grains of corn, takes a stone about the size of a brick in each hand and rubs and pounds until the corn is reduced to the proper fineness. She then mixes it with water and takes some of it in the palm of her hand and rubs it until it assumes the size and shape of an ordinary griddle cake, and then it is fried on a little charcoal furnace, as cooking stoves are unknown in Mexico. They then take a tortilla in their left hand, and using it as a plate, fill it with frijoles; then taking another tortilla in the right hand, and rolling it up, use it as a spoon; then they eat the plate and the spoon, then wash it down with a little pulque from a pigskin, and their meal is finished and there are no dishes to wash.

Much of their agricultural machinery is of the simplest and most primitive kind. Wagons and ox-carts with wheels made from great blocks of wood without tires and wooden ploughs with one handle are in common use in the farming sections. It is said that a strong prejudice exists against the introduction of improved agricultural and labor-saving machinery, as they believe that its introduction would still further reduce the price of labor. A salesman for a plough manufacturer said the first thing they did with an American plough was to saw one handle off in order to make it resemble a Mexican plough as closely as possible.

Mules are used on their tramways and stage routes. Two of them are hitched abreast to the pole, three abreast ahead of them and sometimes four abreast ahead of them, making nine in all, and then when the roads will permit, they are driven on a gallop at a very rapid rate.

The Mexican beasts of burden are, first, men and women, and second, burros—the men and women being wonderful burden bearers. It is a common thing to see a long procession of them going to market with a load of truck on their backs greatly exceeding their own weight. They rarely ever walk, but have a kind of trotting gait, which must carry them forward at about the rate of five miles an hour. What the camel has been to the Arab in the great Asiatic deserts, the burro has been to the Mexican. The burro is a hardy, patient animal about one-half the size of an ordinary mule, living to a great age, and someone has said, thriving best on tomato cans and broken glass. For more than three hundred years he has been the railroad, the stage-coach and the pirate schooner of Mexico. Until the building of the railroads the entire interstate commerce of Mexico was carried on the backs of these little beasts, and, in fact, many important places to-day that are not reached by railroads have only bridle paths, so steep and difficult that they can only be climbed by these patient, plodding animals, thousands of which are still employed in transporting goods from one point to another. Long use has given the driver great skill in packing the loads on their backs. It is a strange sight to see a hundred or more of them toiling up the mountain passes loaded with pigskins filled with pulque, or bags of charcoal, or bundles of maschete wood, or a load of corn stalks many times larger than they are themselves.

When Cortez arrived in Mexico he found that the Aztecs possessed great quantities of silver and that the Indian silver workers had attained great skill in manufacturing beautiful silver ornaments. Spanish silver-smiths admit that the Indians far exceeded them in designing and producing beautiful ornaments in silver and gold. Fabulous stories are told of the richness of some of the silver mines of Mexico. It is believed that a conservative estimate of the silver produced in Mexico since the conquest will amount to \$4,000,000,000 worth, or fully three-eighths of the production of the whole world during that time.

The present production is about \$50,000,000 per annum. Some English and American capitalists have purchased mines and introduced new methods and new machinery, but most of the mines are worked in the same primitive manner that prevailed more than three hundred years ago.

I was told that there were two mines in Zacatecas where the ore was being brought to the surface from a depth of 1,500 feet on the backs of men, the average burden being about 150 pounds.

While some deposits of coal have been found and while some sections have an abundant supply of water, yet the greatest need of Mexico are these two great necessities of modern civilization and progress. It is found not only impossible to utilize electric power for mining and mechanical purposes in consequence of the scarcity of fuel and water, but so large a portion of the soil of Mexico is barren and unproductive that it is said that if a crow should undertake to fly any great distance it would have to tote its own provisions or else starve. Certainly there are vast tracts of land utterly barren of all vegetation, not only in Mexico, but in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, that, when irrigated, will produce marvelous crops, showing that all that is wanted is an abundant supply of water to make the "desert blossom as the rose" and produce sufficient crops to support a vast population. I believe that time and necessity will yet solve the problem and that this vast desert will be made rich and productive farm lands and the happy homes of millions of prosperous, contented people.

The names of Hidalgo, Juarez and Diaz occupy the same position in Mexico as is occupied by the names of Washington, Lincoln and Grant in the history of our own country, and yet Hidalgo and Juarez were pure blooded Indians and Diaz is said to be three-fourths Indian blood.

Hidalgo was the first to raise the standard of revolt against Spain and the tyranny of the Spanish viceroys. He was a Catholic priest of the parish of Dolores, and, with

his compatriots, had arranged to raise the standard of revolt on September 16, 1810.

On the night preceding, a woman was listening at a key hole and overheard the Spanish general say that he had banned of the revolt and was about to issue orders to have the rebels arrested. She immediately informed Hidalgo, who, at seven o'clock at night, caused the bell of the church to be rung in order to call the people together, and then, standing in front of the church, cried, "Long live our Mother Church, Most Holy Guadalupe! Long live America and death to all tyrants!" And every year on the anniversary of this occurrence, at eleven o'clock at night, the Mexican plaza is brilliantly illuminated, vast crowds gather in front of the palace, and the president stands upon the portico and repeats the cry.

The lock and key and the picture of the woman are shown side by side with the picture of Hidalgo on the wall of the governor's palace in Guanajuato.

Hidalgo was captured and shot in the following year, but his name is held in great honor and veneration by all the people. Many writers have said bitter things in regard to the treatment of the Indians by the Spanish conquerors and by the Catholic priests, but the fact that their greatest men have been pure blooded Indians and that many of the Aztec race are men of position and reputation and large land owners, and I mine owners, proves that they have been more successful in their treatment of the Indians than we, notwithstanding our boasted Anglo-Saxon civilization.

G. WALDO SMITH.

THE MOSCOW PAGEANT.

We take from an American exchange the following cable dispatch, dated May 21st, in regard to the great pageant attending the Czar's entry into Moscow:

To-day took place the great triumphal entry of the Emperor and Empress into Moscow. Until to-day the Emperor has not officially been in the city. Thousands of sightseers thronged the streets all last night and early morning places of vantage. A few windows and balconies along the route of procession, which had not already been secured, have brought enormous prices in the last few days, and the very few remaining seats in the wooden stands erected at various places along the route have been eagerly snapped up.

It is estimated that fully a million and a half of people, many of them from the uttermost parts of the empire, witnessed to-day's great spectacle, which will go down in Russian history as the greatest pageant ever seen in the dominions of the White Czar. Those who witnessed the coronation festivities of the late Alexander III in 1883, said that even more eagerness was exhibited on this occasion than then, and that, if possible, the crowds were greater and the splendor more abundant. The utmost liberty, consistent with proper discipline and order, was allowed, and the faithful Muscovites and Russians had the fullest privilege of witnessing the official entry of their Czar into his ancient capital.

A few clouds showed themselves about 11 o'clock, but on the whole the weather was most propitious. The decorations, which had been injured by the rain of yesterday, had all been renewed and everything presented a most brilliant appearance.

Early this morning the streets were alive with people, who had slept in or roamed about the streets all night, and crowds swarmed at every point along the line of procession.

At the head of the procession marched about 250 policemen. Next came three squadrons of Cossacks and Don Cossacks in brilliant scarlet uniforms, with their carbines at rest. Big stalwart men they were, riding beautiful high-mettled horses. At their head, on a black horse, rode Prince Dolgoruki, grand master of ceremonies, in full uniform, followed by his escort and mounted drummers and trumpeters of the horse guards. At their appearance, the admiration of the crowd burst forth into hurrahs and shouts of pleasure, while the pressing of the throng that lined the pavement on both sides rendered it difficult for the soldiers that kept the way to preserve the straight line. Then came 250 red uniformed Cossacks, whose appearance was as picturesque as that of their predecessors. These were followed by forty-one Asiatics, who were the cynosure of all eyes. Their uniforms were dazzling visions of barbaric magnificence and costliness. They wore

gorgeous coats covered with gold ornaments and bespangled with beautiful jewels. On their heads were gold, red and blue turbans, and over their shoulders, in graceful folds, were thrown rich yellow silk gowns. At the head of these potentates of the East rode the Khan of Kiva and the Emir of Bokhara.

They were followed by twenty-seven deputies from the Cossack tribes, attired in blue and silver uniforms, a hundred noblemen in uniform, attended by sixty valets in yellow coats, red breeches and white stockings, four negroes, with red turbans, chocolate-colored robes and red breeches, and fourteen musicians in red and blue uniforms.

Then came several carriages, painted red and gold, in which rode twenty-four gentlemen of the chamber, attired in green and gold, followed by twelve chamberlains on horseback. Immediately after came several gorgeous coaches, drawn by four or six horses, conveying ministers and other dignitaries. The coachmen and postilions wore white wigs.

The next in the line was a field marshal, leading a squadron of the Czar's hussars of the guard, one company each of the guard regiments of Pavlovsk, then a squadron of dragoons in dark green, followed by grenadiers with ancient helmets, engineers and chassiers. After them came a high officer of the imperial stable, leading fifty liveried footmen, lackeys, pages and other servants of the royal household on foot. Then followed another master of ceremonies, mounted on a white horse, leading a marshal, who was followed by bearers of the imperial standard with the family arms of the Emperor. Behind the standard rode deputies of the Asiatic tribes and peoples of the east. Behind them were borne five standards, on which were respectively emblazoned the arms of the Tcherkask, Armenia, Khabad, Georgia and Karataline, by mounted unarmed men, in robes of civil office, the horses of each led by two subalterns. This section was followed by forty standards of the various provinces and states of the empire. They were carried by mounted men, whose horses were also led by subalterns. In their wake came many more banners of the army and navy, interspersed with royal standards of black, yellow and white. Behind these marched groups of deputies from the various trades and guilds of Russia. The next section, headed by a mounted master of ceremonies, consisted of officials in civil robes, bearing the shields of Schleswig-Holstein, Taurida, Siberia, Finland, Poland, Astrakan, Kasan, Novgorod, Vladimir, Kiev and Moscow. After these came various groups, with masters of ceremonies at their heads, and consisting of merchants, citizens and peasants from Moscow and rural towns, the mayor of Moscow, in robes of office, followed by the city secretary, and the masters of the various trade guilds, carrying the symbols of their societies. Then, representatives of all the provincial zemstvos or assemblies, of the nobility of Moscow and the country, and of the various courts of justice of the entire empire. Separated from the latter by a troop of huntsmen with horn and dagger and in uniforms of green, came in rapid succession numerous court and official dignitaries, either mounted or in gorgeous gala coaches, which had been regilded for the occasion.

Now came one hundred Chevalier guards, with silver eagles on their burnished helmets and wearing white tunics, and one hundred household guards, with gold helmets and purple tunics.

Then there was a hiatus, and the thousands upon thousands of the spectators knew that the Czar of all the Russias, Czar of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Astrachan, Pologne and Siberia, and other innumerable titles, was coming.

His Majesty was preceded by the imperial grand marshal, Count Pahlen, and two squadrons of cuirassiers, with eagle-crested helmets.

Riding a pure white horse and attired in the full general's uniform of the ever faithful Preobajensky regiment came the young autocrat of all the Russias. He sat erect and looked every inch the Czar he is. He constantly saluted in response to the salutations of the multitude, who, upon the first sight of his majesty, raised the shout peculiar to the Russians, which is a prolonged "ur". This was taken up on all sides, and swelled into a perfect hurricane of sound. His majesty was immediately followed by the various male members of the Russian

imperial family, the grand dukes, foreign sovereigns or their representatives, the minister of war and the generals and officers of the suite, a gorgeous throng in glittering uniforms. Behind them rode the generals and aides-de-camp of the Emperor and those attached to the suites of the foreign princes and representatives.

Preceded by a regiment of grenadiers attached to the palace came the Czarina riding alone in a magnificent gilded state carriage, drawn by four pairs of cream-colored horses, flanked by two esquires-at-arms and guarded in the rear by two Cossacks.

THE FATE OF CUBAGUA.

It was not until his third voyage that Columbus discovered the mainland of America. Cruising south from Trinidad, he encountered the immense volumes of water flowing out of the months of the Orinoco. Following the direction of the stream, he succeeded in making a landing and communicated with the natives. He found at Cubagua pearl fisheries in full operation. Here upon the top of an almost entirely submerged island, furnishing neither trees nor water, was founded the first colony of those Europeans who opened the history of Spanish conquest in South America. Sheds were erected on the island, wood and water brought from the mainland, the natives set to work bringing up the pearl oysters, and upon this basis of wealth gradually rose a city with costly churches and fine residences. Other Spaniards came out. In 1527 Charles V granted it a royal charter. The Indians, who had been so ready to assist the new-comers, were reduced to slavery, and New Cadiz, as it came to be known under the charter, was soon not a market for pearls, but a market for human beings, who were brought in and seared with irons by men who knew no pity. After fifty years of infamous prosperity, a hot sun rose one morning over Cubagua. Before night the hurricane had swept the island into its former nakedness, and master and slave had met a common fate. Its complete disappearance had been even more sudden than its building up.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

With a population within 60 per cent. of that of the United States, the United Kingdom returned last year a revenue to the government of \$510,000,000, against our \$390,000,000. But the amount of the revenue represented the full measure of imperial taxation, while ours stood for only that part of the sum of national taxation which is called "direct." When Great Britain ceased to tax the consumer of bread for the support of the land owners, it also ceased to tax the people to pay bounties for the encouragement of manufacturers. It has grown rich by this policy of even-handed justice to producer and consumer with a rapidity that no people wielded to the other policy has at all approached. It would be interesting to know who was the author of the wise saying, quoted by Plutarch: "The first destroyer of the liberties of a people is he who first gave them bounties and largesses," for this a truth which the world seems to find it very hard to learn.—[Boston Herald.]

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

A most remarkable exhibit in the electrical exposition that opened in New York yesterday will be a room lighted without lights—not an artificial light as humanity now conceives it, or as made with gas or incandescent electric lights, but a new type of light, rivaling daylight; a pure whiteness that casts no sleep shadow. D. McFarlan Moore, the exhibitor, calls it the "light of the future." The light is a result of electricity, but can scarcely be called an electric light. It is produced in a glass tube, about two and a half inches in diameter and ten to twelve feet long. The tube is partially exhausted of air. A powerful current of electricity is introduced into the tube, and by this light is produced. This long tube is disposed of in a room by placing it on the picture rail or secreting it behind the rail. It is claimed for this new light that it is virtually daylight and that photographs may be taken by it. The life of the tube as a light-giver is a mystery which is exciting the electricians, for it begins to look as if it were a Keely motor and would go on forever. In Mr. Moore's workshop one of these tubes has been in service for several weeks, with no sign of exhaustion.—[Cincinnati Price-Current, May 14.]

When Congreve rockets were first introduced into the navy, the British admiral on the Brazil station proposed to exhibit to the king, D. João VI., the effect of these formidable projectiles. His majesty consented, and the whole court were accordingly assembled in the balconies of the palace at Rio, for the purpose of witnessing the spectacle.

By some mishap, of very frequent occurrence in the early history of these missiles, at the moment of firing the tube turned round, and the rocket, instead of flying over to Praia Grande, took the opposite direction, and fell and exploded in the great square, almost beneath the windows of the palace. The consternation of the king was only equalled by the mortification of the admiral, who immediately despatched an officer on shore to explain the cause of the *contumacia* to his majesty, and offering to let off another, but the terrified monarch would not hear of it. "I have a great respect," said he, "for my good allies the English, but after dinner they are absolutely fit for nothing." An observation which clearly indicated to what cause his majesty attributed the unfortunate result of the exhibition.

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INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

About the greatest achievement in the line of economics of the founders of the United States was the provision that there should be no customs tariff between states. Some of the states, notably Rhode Island, reluctantly resigned the right to protect themselves against the pauper competition of other states. But the prosperity of this country is very intimately connected with the fact that owing to this wise stipulation, and the subsequent additions to the territory of the United States, there has been free trade over a region stretching from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the Rio Grande. This absence of inter-state tariffs has not resulted in advantage to the older sections only; it has not doomed the new west to perpetual agriculture on account of the competition of the long established manufacturing interests of the east. It has resulted to the very great advantage of all Mexico, whose tardy development is closely connected with the protection of each state against the competition of the others, has at last abolished the inter-state taxes. The states will have to resort to direct taxation probably to make good the deficiency in their revenues, but they will be astonished to find how much their prosperity is increased by removing the obstacles to commerce between the several parts of the country. China and Turkey will retain for a long time their scheme for promoting the prosperity of each province by levying duties on imports from other provinces.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, May 18.

The foregoing statement of the indisputable advantages which the United States has derived from unrestricted trade between the states, is worthy of thoughtful consideration here in Brazil. We do not claim that everything which has resulted beneficially to the Anglo-Saxon republic, will produce equally beneficial results in Brazil, for allowances must be made for character, temperament, prejudices, customs, laws, geographical position, political character and various other conditions. Because local self-government has led to good results in New England, it does not follow that it will lead to the same results in Pernambuco. The material results of this inter-state free trade, however, are not dependent altogether upon these personal factors, and it may be assumed that they would develop quite as freely here as in any other part of the world.

There can be no doubt that the restrictions which have been imposed by every Brazilian state upon domestic commerce is having a very prejudicial influence. They have been placed upon both imports and exports, and with the result of increasing the costs of living on every side and of benefiting no one but a few greedy, intriguing manufacturers. The general effect has been to increase prices much more rapidly than wages and in a far greater degree than incomes, and much distress has resulted. No one will question the statement that much more difficulty is now encountered in meeting common daily expenses than has ever before been known in this country. It is a matter of almost daily experience to meet people who can not possibly meet the meanest expenses of food, clothing and shelter. All this is of course not due to the restrictions placed upon inter-state commerce, but that much of it is due to that cause can not be contested.

Under normal conditions, restrictions upon the importation of foreign manufactured goods ought not to largely increase the prices of agricultural products. Neither ought a fall in exchange to increase the price of home-grown black beans. If we restrict the free interchange of these domestic products, however, the surplus of one locality can not be used to meet the deficiency of another, the natural profits of the producer are wasted, and the general tendency will be to increase prices all around. If the colonist farmers of the south could have cheaper transportation and free access to the markets of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, they could supply us with food products in such abundance as to materially reduce the prices of these articles to us. Their gains would make them consumers of many things these markets produce, and with the taxes now imposed abolished they would be able to supply themselves at a much lower cost. There would be greater prosperity on both sides and commerce would soon be in a flourishing condition. This has been the experience in the United States, and we see no reason why it should not be the experience in Brazil.

If any one state could produce everything it required, then it might face the consequences of so selfish and short-sighted a policy, but there is not a single state which can do this. They are all dependent upon outside products, and there is not one of them that could escape extreme suffering were some formidable obstacle, such as a

blockade, to shut them off from their customary supplies.

Cheap products and an active, healthy trade, then, are necessary factors in that national prosperity which is so ardently desired. Until these things are secured here will be merely a succession of miseries and disappointments.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Paraguay government has forwarded a bill to congress, making the decimal metric system obligatory throughout the country from January 1st, 1897.

—A portion of the Argentine squadron will leave on a trip to Brazilian waters early in August and will probably be away about two months visiting the ports on the coast.

—On the 25th inst. masses were sent for Saldanha da Gama at Montevideo and at all the towns on the Rio Grande border. The attendance of both Brazilians and Uruguayanians was very large.

—The May vital statistics of Montevideo show 687 births (105 illegitimate), 137 marriages and 1369 deaths. There were 5,879 port arrivals and 5,918 departures. The population was estimated at 242,644.

—It is said that the expense of the recent Argentine national guard mobilization will amount to nearly \$3,000,000. In view of the financial and economic situation of the country, it may be asked if such a waste of money can be justified.

—According to the returns published, the total number of 20-year-old men bearing the mobilization of the Argentine national guard during the last sixty days throughout the whole of the republic, was 21,343, including officers and commanders.

—The Italian consul at La Plata fell off his bicycle on the 24th and broke his leg. The whole country is agitated about it. In all probability the Argentines will manifest their sympathy by means of a grand civic procession and a score of speeches.

—According to cable advices the Italian military engineer imported to prepare plans for an Argentine military port, says that the construction of such a port at Bahía Blanca will cost \$25,000,000 gold. Is bankrupt Argentina prepared to undertake an enterprise like this?

—The charter for the projected new national bank at Montevideo appears to have been drafted on the lines of the celebrated Mayrink banks. The privileges and concessions granted to the bank are enough to crush all freedom of business in the country. It can never be good policy to create such a monopoly.

—It is reported that the Argentine minister of war proposes to lease lands in certain parts of the country on which to raise forage for the cavalry horses. Why not lease lands, also, for the production of wheat to feed the men and create small distilleries to supply both man and beast with water? It would be quite as sensible.

—Due to the failure of the Australian wheat crops, quite a trade is springing up between the Cape and Argentina. Several vessels have already cleared with full cargoes of wheat and maize, and several have taken mules. The ss. *Braveller* has now been chartered to load mules for that port, and the ss. *Oakley* will load 2500 tons wheat in Rosario for the same destination.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—News has reached us that a great commercial union is to be formed in Montevideo in which all the leading merchants, importers, and exporters will join, in order to protect their interests. It is not a league against employees and workmen but against the many arbitrary measures of the government which they intend to form. As such it is highly commendable and might have good results. As the government is made up entirely of professional politicians and commercial men figure by their absence in the chambers it would be good to present such a strong front to the ignorant laws and exactions of the government and force it to look to the commercial interests of the country.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The latest news from Tucuman and the other sugar growing provinces is as sad and sorrowful as it was a month ago. The phenomenal rains that began in April continued up to the middle of June, and as soon as they stopped an unusual and phenomenal cold set in. The planters are all in consequence in a suicidal mood, and some of them declare that they will not begin the *zafra* this year or cut the sugar cane at all. The rains have damaged nearly one-half of the crop and for the other half the syndicate offers them barely an alms to keep them from starvation. It ought to cure any one from believing in protectionism, yet some people are slow to learn when they are not the losers.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Since the day that we learnt that young Froil Kink had been shot by a brother officer, whose only excuse for the deed appears to be that he thought that Kink was going to draw a weapon on him, we have been anxiously scanning the columns of *La Nación*, *La Prensa* and *El Diario*, to find a word of reprobation, of horror, of protest against the foul deed, and we sincerely regret to say that we have found none. After reporting the murder as an "incidente sangriento," and expressing a few hollow words of sympathy with the family of the poor boy, the papers, one and all, appear to be anxious to hush the matter up. We observe that one journal usually mentions that Mr. Castex has been implicated in one or two previous "incidentes sangrientos," but beyond this we have not seen one single word of reprobation cast upon him for a deed which in any other country would have moved the whole nation to the core. This disregard for human life, the callousness of the public and the press, and the impunity with which these crimes are committed in Argentina is truly horrifying, and is a grimly sarcastic commentary upon the vain glorious boasts of the Argentine press about the civilization and culture of a society in which the murder of a boy on the threshold of manhood scarcely causes a ripple of emotion.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The Uruguayan government has recently issued a decree for the better protection of foreign trademarks. Such marks improperly registered are to be considered as provisionally registered and the proprietors will be allowed to complete the registration in conformity with the law of 1877. The registration office will furnish a list of all trademarks registered every three months for publication. It is believed that these provisions will put an end to the many imitations and falsifications which now flow from the market. One of these was an imitation of "Kaiser" soap, the local manufacturer registering it "A. and F. Kaiser," and then actually applying to the government to prohibit the imitation of the original article because it infringed on his trademark privileges.

—Published in made yesterday of the new decrees relative to transit commerce. They are far too lengthy and intricate for us to repeat in detail, but they certainly tend to remove some of the obstacles imposed last year and which practically paralyzed the important branch of commerce. The first and more lengthy decree refers to transit railway traffic with the frontier, that is to say to goods loaded in Montevideo for direct railway transport to Santa Rosa for Brazilian towns, or vice-versa, and to the customs regulations to be observed with regard to the same. The other decree establishes the conditions under which goods may be deposited in the customs stores at Rivera and San Eugenio, the term for which is now extended to three months. It also prohibits the return from Rivera or San Eugenio for the interior of the republic, of all foreign merchandise except that of Brazilian origin. We presume this means that goods once sent to the frontier must be sold there before or else abandoned by their owners. As we have said, the decrees somewhat improve the previous annihilating conditions, but they are still intricate and vexatious in many respects, and a very long way from allowing that freedom of movement under which alone commerce can develop freely. The government still labors under the delusion that the collection of a few thousand dollars more or less of duties is of greater importance than the growth of commerce; and in equally fails to understand that the source of the whole evil lies in its excessive tariffs, and that it is the maintenance of these that encourages smuggling, injures the revenue, and retards the progress and prosperity of the republic. —*Montevideo Times*, June 14.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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—The tendency in congress may be said to be strongly in favor of protection, of increased expenditures, and of high taxation. In view of this it would be good policy for the Brazilian people to consider what the results of such a policy must surely be. It must be confessed that the last loan was not a success, and also that it is very doubtful whether a new loan could now be placed in Europe on anything like favorable terms. This being the case, it will be seen that Brazil must depend wholly on her own resources for some time to come. It is clear that an internal loan is not admissible just yet, and that the revenue is totally insufficient to meet even the ordinary expenditures. What then is to be done? The states are plunging into extravagant expenditures and are industriously exporting every taxable resource. They are even imposing duties on imports, which is forbidden by the constitution, and are levying import and export duties on domestic products passing from one state to another. Some of them also have established stamp taxes, compelling the use of local stamp, in addition to those which the national government requires on business documents. This of course leaves but few resources for the national government, unless the unfortunate citizen is to be subjected to duplicate taxation throughout. Where then is the national treasury to go for the additional revenue so urgently needed? If the protectionists prevail the import duties will be so increased that the foreign product will be excluded from this market altogether, and that means a loss of revenue. If the needs of the treasury are considered, however,

then the duties will be reduced to a point where imports will be encouraged, which will be prejudicial to national industries. Congress has evidently a difficult problem to solve. On the one side is an empty treasury, with national discredit and bankruptcy in the background; on the other is the insatiable protectionist, with his suffering infant industries and his influential monopolies and rings and votes. Of course, we all know what the choice will be, but that does not meet the inquiry in regard to the additional revenue required. How is it to be raised? Are we to have new and still more burdensome taxes imposed, or will congress do the unexpected thing by reducing expenses?

The experience of the past two seasons would seem to indicate something radically wrong in the methods of disinfection here in Brazil. The failure was most marked perhaps in the case of the Italian cruiser *Lombardia* at Ilha Grande, where three disinfections, said to be thorough, failed to destroy the germs of yellow-fever. Then there were the several cases of cattle steamers the preceding year, the failure of every sanitary measure to check the spread of contagion here in Rio de Janeiro, and the signal failures in various São Paulo towns to subdue yellow-fever and destroy its germs. In repeated instances the fever has reappeared as soon as a new arrival appeared, showing that either the methods or the materials employed were absolutely worthless. In this city, both small-pox and yellow-fever have continued to spread in spite of the disinfections made. In view of all this it is worthy of consideration whether the work was done carelessly and ineffectively, or whether the disinfectants used have failed to do the work expected of them. If the officials are at fault, then the authorities should oblige them to do their work thoroughly; if the materials are at fault then something else should be tried. It is idle of course to go on spending money and incommencing people merely for a worthless formality. In our opinion the sanitary authorities should thoroughly investigate this subject before wasting any more money and risking any more lives. There should be some protection in these recourses against infection, and we have no doubt but what there is if they are rightly applied. The authorities, therefore, should thoroughly investigate the methods employed, and for the future should give the most minute instructions in regard to them.

OUR COMING VISITORS.

According to the official programme, a party of some thirty representative business men will leave New York to-morrow on a three months' trip to the east coast of South America, for the purpose of visiting the three republics of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. The excursion is said to have been undertaken in response to invitations extended by the governments of these republics, which are to entertain the excursionists while here. In Brazil we have heard nothing at all in regard to this, though we have understood that the American minister at Buenos Aires, Mr. Buchanan, really originated the affair and has made extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

According to the official programme, the party leaves New York for Southampton on July 1st. After spending two days in London it will again embark at Southampton on July 11th, on the Royal Mail steamer *Danube*, for South America. The party will not leave the *Danube* before reaching Buenos Aires, where it will be received by Minister Buchanan and representatives of the Argentine government.

The programme is a little mixed in regard to Argentine geography, but after sighting out such mistakes as that of going north of Tucuman to visit Mendoza, and riding through the wheat districts of Santa Fé and Entre Rios on a special train, we gather that the visitors, after seeing the sights in the Argentine capital, will visit the provinces of Santa Fé, Cordoba, Tucuman and Mendoza. It is intended to spend ten days only in Argentina, which is not sufficient for a half of the work laid out. The trip north will take a week at least, and that to Mendoza four or five days more. The sights of Buenos Aires will take at least two hard days' work, and the banquets at least half a dozen evenings.

The party then will cross over to Montevideo, where another course of entertain-

ments will be provided, but of course Uruguay can be seen in a very few days. The time allotted to that country is not given.

The excursionists then come to Rio de Janeiro where Minister Thompson and the Brazilian government are to take them in hand. The programme for this country is a little vague. A special train is to take them through the coffee-producing district to São Paulo, and then to Santos, and banquets are to be provided, of course. Unless something more than this is done, we fear that they will see but little of the coffee districts, the best of which lie far beyond São Paulo, nor will they get much of an idea of Brazil. A copper cent laid on an ordinary atlas map of Brazil, with one half resting on the Atlantic ocean, will cover all they will see of Brazil, except the cities of Bahia and Pernambuco. The duration of the visit here is not given, but as the excursionists are to be back in New York at the end of September, and as about two months of that time will be spent at sea, it may be assumed that the visit here will be a very short one.

"The object of the trip," says the official programme, "is to convey to the people of the United States through the members of this party a more thorough and more practical knowledge of the resources of the countries which will be visited, and to indicate the means by which the trade between the nations interested can be enlarged and extended. With these ends in view the party will be made as broadly representative of American commercial, manufacturing and financial interests as may be possible. Each member of the party will be expected to represent some particular branch of business, the interests of which he will consider throughout the trip, and upon returning each member will be expected to prepare a report embodying the results of his observations and study during the tour."

How serious business men can expect to arrive at such results in so brief a time, we can not understand. If a party of Frenchmen, unable to speak a word of English, were to visit the United States, landing at New York and going by rail to Boston and return, they would be doing just about what this American party proposes to do in Brazil. Were the Frenchmen, then, to undertake an elaborate report on the resources of the United States and on the best means by which their trade with that country could be enlarged and extended, there would be a broad smile across the whole continent.

Of Brazil the visitors will see very little. Let them consider that it would take about a month for them to go by coasting steamer from Rio Grande to Pará and Manaus, and that in such a journey they will pass through at least four great commercial districts in which marked differences exist in the requirements of trade. Let them consider, also, that they are studying twelve to fourteen millions of people scattered along some three thousand miles of sea coast, speaking a strange language and accustomed to conditions of life radically different from those of the United States. And then, let them remember that it takes a lifetime to understand such a market and to establish a permanent business with it. When they have carefully considered all this, we are confident that they will arrive at the conclusion that while their excursion has been interesting and profitable, it gave them no satisfactory opportunities to form definite conclusions upon the resources and trade of these South American countries.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 22.—*Senate*.—Senators Leopoldo de Bulhões, and Ottonia discussed the bill on the conversion of the deposits of banks of issue. The senate adopted a motion of the former to postpone the discussion for eight days in order to give the budget committee time to frame the bill which it had promised. It also adopted a motion of Barão do Ladrão to inquire whether Capt. Serejo, commander of the flotilla on the Amazon, has obtained permission to hold the office of director of the state meteorological observatory, and a motion of Senator Fernando Lobo for printing in the *Diário do Congresso* the information furnished by the government in regard to the proposed lease of the government railways.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Costa Junior attacked the minister of industry for widening the gauge of the Central railway between Cachoeira and S. Paulo. He terms, he said, that work is now pushed rapidly forward, the men working day and night. He thinks that the minister deserves severe censure for illegally spending the public money, when the financial situation of the country is so critical, on an undertaking for which congress had expressly refused to grant funds. Deputy Theodoro de Magalhães defended the minister, who, he said, is merely honoring the pledge made by ex-Minister Glycerio when he took over the road belonging to a company. He

condemned the conduct of deputies who, while pretending to be friends of the government, seek to annoy it by means of hostile motions. Deputy Raulino Alves declared having any intention of annoying the government, which, on the contrary, he cordially supports. He thinks, however, that it is a mistake to widen the gauge of the Central railway. Deputy Serzedello introduced a bill prescribing that the period of inactivity in which officers of the army and navy appointed by the law of the 21st of 1st October are subjected, shall count from the date at which they surrendered to the government. Deputy Augustus Montenegro stated his reasons for opposing the bill for establishing a revenue station at S. João de Barra. He thinks that before voting such a bill congress should take steps to learn the opinion of the government on the subject. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that the supposed necessity of awaiting the opinion of the government is an old story idea. Deputy Serzedello said that in some instances, but not in the present case, he considers it necessary to obtain the government's opinion. He is in favor of the bill, believing the revenue station to be necessary, and he thinks that it will not cost much to establish it. Deputies Cornelio da Fonseca, Leopoldo Figueiras, Timotheo da Costa, Luiz Domingues and Gouveia Lima discussed the bill on ground leases. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Brício Filho on the leave of absence of customs-house officer Juvenio Montes and that of Deputy Paula Ramos in regard to appropriations for immigration and rejected that of Deputy Lamounier Godofredo in regard to the reorganization of the police of the federal district.

JUNE 23.—*Senate*.—The senate in secret session confirmed the appointment of Dr. Antonio Aguiar, Ribeiro de Almeida to the Supreme Bench. There were only five votes against the confirmation.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy São Peixoto answered the speech made in the senate by Barão do Ladrão on the political affairs in the state of Amazonas. Deputy Cincinato Braga approved the bill granting to certain persons an exclusive privilege for the manufacture of India rubber wheels and tires. Deputy José Carlos supported the bill for renewing the contract with the Companhia Geral de Melhoramentos do Maranhão and moved to ask for the opinion of the minister of industry. Deputy Luiz Domingues declared the bill and Deputy Glycerio spoke in favor of the motion of Deputy José Carlos. Deputy Bevilacqua suggested postponing the discussion until it shall have been ascertained whether the bill is in harmony with the general plan for most of communication. The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill for abolishing lotteries, that for establishing a revenue station at S. João de Barra and that fixing the 20th of December as the day for holding general congressional elections.

JUNE 25.—*Senate*.—The chair answered some remarks made at a previous sitting by Senator Coelho Rodrigues in regard to the library and the publication of the debates. Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that the chair had defended himself unnecessarily, for he had not been attacked. He considers, he said, that it is absolutely necessary to change the paper for publishing the debates. The *Diário Oficial* has only a circulation of a little over 3,000, while there are other papers whose circulation reaches 30,000. The chair rejoined that he was unwilling to take the responsibility of altering the present contract for the publication of the debates. He said that he would consult the senate on the subject. This, after some remarks from Senator Ottonia, was done and the senate decided that the present arrangement should temporarily continue in force. Political affairs in Amazonas were discussed by Senator Francisco Machado and by Barão do Ladrão who said that the most scandalous abuses continue to be committed with impunity in that state. Senator Pires Ferreira moved to ask for information in regard to the manner in which the Companhia Lloyd Brasileira has executed its contract with the government.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lamounier Godofredo attacked the minister of industry for the intended increase of 50% in the rates of the Central railway and for illegally widening the gauge of that road. Deputy Victoriano Monteleone defended the Santos dock company. Deputy Lamounier Godofredo proposed the bill for fixing the 20th of December as the day for holding the general congressional elections. He said that congress had given a seat to Dr. Costa Machado who had not been elected. He censured the majority in congress for excluding the minority from the committees and he accused those who now hold office of seeking to establish a dynasty in their interest. Deputy Glycerio said that the previous speaker was inconsistent in claiming to support President Prudente de Moraes and in opposing at the same time the party that elected him. The bill was also discussed by Deputies José Carlos, Oscar Godoy and Cassiano. The chamber rejected several bills, including that for removing the Bahia navy-yard and that for granting an exclusive privilege for the manufacture of rubber wheels and tires. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the bill on the renewal of the contract with the Companhia Geral de Melhoramentos do Maranhão was postponed.

JUNE 26.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported in favor of the appropriation for paying 2,220,000\$ to the Companhia Costeira e Lage Bros. for losses sustained during the naval revolution. Senator Pires Ferreira attacked the Companhia Lloyd Brasileira whose office, he said, during the naval revolution, was in possession of plots against the government. This company, he asserted, lives at the expense of the treasury and renders the worst kind of service in return for the subsidies which it receives. On board its steamers there is neither order nor cleanliness. The servants are insolent, the commanders are powerless to enforce discipline and the sanitary conditions are extremely bad. He accused the company of endeavoring to evade its obligation to touch at the port of Amarração, and against this, he said, while he is able to lift up his voice in the senate, he will ever protest. Senator Gomes de Castro acknowledged that the general state of the company is not satisfactory. In fact, he said, the company began badly and has never been able to improve. He contended, however, that the steamers are well officered. If there is lack of discipline on board, a great deal of the blame for this belongs to the passen-

gers, who do not hesitate to violate all the rules and who insult the officers and servants when the latter attempt to cause them to obey. The government must be able to see to it that the service to be properly supervised. As to the port of Amaraço, the company is quite right in not wishing its steamers to touch there, for there is no doubt that that port is exceedingly dangerous. The bill for paying 30,000 to the steamer on the steamer *Cunha* and *Deputes*. Deputy Francisco Sodré presented a petition of the Associação Commercial da Bahia protesting against the tax on alcoholic liquors. Deputy Artur de Queiroz introduced a bill for establishing an agricultural bank. Deputy Sá Peixoto answered a speech made by Barbo do Ladrão on fiscal affairs in Amazonas. On motion of Deputy Fidalgo Borges the chamber resolved to appoint a committee to represent it at the commemoration of the 1st anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JUNE 27.—Senate.—Senator Ottonio said that it is incredible that the 125 kilometers of government railway constructed last year should have cost 30,243,000. He attacked the management of the Central railway and opposed the intended increase of 50% in the rates of that road. During the revolution, he stated, the government sent to Europe emissaries to buy torpedo-boats. The business proved so lucrative that it was decided to organize a syndicate called the Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Limited. These people, he asserted, are enriching themselves by furnishing railway and other supplies to the government. He is opposed, he said, to the lease of the Central railway and on this point he will not change his opinion until he becomes convinced that there is no one in Brazil capable of establishing a moral and successful administration for that road, in regard to which he moved to ask the government for information. Chamber of Deputies.—The chair appointed Deputies Glycerio, Frederico Borges, Nilo Peçanha, Cassiano and Oscar Godoy to represent the chamber at the commemoration of the 1st anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, and on motion of Deputy Glycerio the chamber resolved to adjourn until Tuesday on account of that commemoration, which would take place on Monday. Deputies Simão da Cunha and Theodoro de Magalhães directed the minister of industry. Deputy Vieira de Moraes opposed the bill for repressing larceny, which he considers unconstitutional. He moved to refer it to the committee on legislation. The bill was also referred by Deputies Chagas Lobato and Lamounier Godofredo. Deputy Glycerio opposed the bill against the prescription of the claim of D. Anna Figueiredo to the sum of 216,670. He moved to ask for the opinion of the minister of finance. He also opposed the bill on certain custom-house employees, which he moved to refer to the proper committee. The bill fixing the 10th of December as the day for holding the general congressional elections was passed in 2nd discussion. The chamber also voted amendments offered by Deputy Sá Peixoto and Medeiros e Albuquerque to the army bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the year 1895 there were 2,356 deaths in the city of Pará.

—Up to the 25th inst. 20 gambling saloons had been closed in São Paulo.

—It is reported that the 5th corps of police in São Paulo is to be disbanded.

—The French steamer *Chili* made its last trip from Lisbon to Santos in 12 days.

—A popular subscription has been started in São Paulo for the creation of a conservatory of music.

—Three passers of counterfeit notes have recently been arrested in Uberlândia, Minas Geraes.

—One of the planters accused of complicity in the manufacture and issue of counterfeit notes in the state of São Paulo, has been acquitted.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Paráhyia under sail on the 23rd inst. The sanitary state of vessel and crew is said to be excellent.

—The municipal council of Araruama, São Paulo, has yielded to the protests of the citizens against excessive taxation, and harmony reigns once more.

—The presidents of the Jockey Club and Club Internacional de São Paulo have been summoned to appear at the police station to give explanations in regard to gambling in those clubs.

—It is stated that small-pox is again increasing across the bay in Nicherony. It is singular that the army of sanitary officials now on the pay rolls can not succeed in checking this disease.

—An Italian was fined on the 26th in São Paulo for carrying prohibited weapons. That is all right, but how about the young Brazilians, the *masa destinguida*, who carry revolvers and sword canes?

—Late news from Porto Alegre are of a serious character. Castilhos has renewed his aggressions against the federalists, and is apparently seeking to force them into another conflict. When is this to end?

—The fever epidemic in São Simão, S. Paulo, is still far from being extinct. According to the sanitary inspector there were 23 cases under treatment on the 22nd, and new cases were still appearing.

—A recent municipal tax on band carts in Santos is causing much complaint on account of being excessive. It seems to be a common weakness to make all such licence taxes, especially on the poor, excessively burdensome.

—In Pernambuco Dr. Afonso de Albuquerque e Mello, one of the oldest J. unalists in the state, presents himself as candidate for congress in opposition to Barbosa Lima. In his circular he says that it would be a shame for the state which suffered so much from the ex-governor's tyranny, to be represented by such a man in congress.

—On the 16th and 17th two murders were committed by lawless at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo. In consideration of the frequency of these crimes, it would be an advantage to the country if murder could occasionally be punished.

—The legislature of Alagoas has illegally voted an increase of pay for its members and for the governor of the state, and the latter has signed the bill. As a rule there is not much modesty shown in these plundering measures.

—A subscription has been opened in Santos for the purpose of making a present to the professor who has gone to Paris to treat Carlos Gomes, if he can be successful. In case he does not succeed, what becomes of the subscription?

—The state of São Paulo is building a public road from Jaboatão to Taboão on the Paraná River. The engineer in charge, Sr. Olavo Augusto Hummel, recently applied to the state treasury for 100,000 on account of that enterprise.

—The yellow-fever epidemic at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, is said to be completely extinct. During the five months (January to May) of its existence, it caused the death of 236 persons, of whom 211 were foreigners, principally Italians.

—There was a conflict on the line of the Sorocabana railway, about 16 kilometers out of São Paulo, on the 21st inst. between employees of the Tietê Improvements works and those of a planter named Rodrigues. Two of the latter were wounded with guns.

—At Nicherony on the 23rd inst. one man was severely wounded, another slightly injured and a building damaged to the extent of 10,000,000 by the fall of scaffolding at the Santa Clara factory. Two other men, who were on the scaffolding at the time, escaped unhurt.

—In the S. Paulo legislature there has been introduced a bill for giving Carlos Gomes a pension of 24,000,000 per annum. The bill further provides that after his death each of his children shall receive a pension of 6,000,000, the daughter receiving on her marriage a dowry of 30,000.

—A telegram of the 27th inst. from Sergipe says that recently many persons in that state, some of whom are heads of families, have been illegally forced to enlist in the army. They are now on their way to Rio de Janeiro, where it is to be hoped they will be set at liberty and obtain redress for the arbitrary treatment to which they have been subjected.

—On the 20th inst. a man named Nascimento was run over by the S. Vicente steam train late at Santos and had both ankles crushed. In spite of his cries the engine driver refused to stop, and left him there on the line. The next train picked him up and he was then taken to the hospital. That driver should get ten years' hard labor, and the company should pay damages.

—It is stated that Gov. Cordeiro de Araujo's administration in Pernambuco is too impartial to give satisfaction to the party that put him in office and that he will consequently be forced to resign. It is supposed to be the intention of that party to cause Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira, the present minister of justice, to be made governor in Cordeiro de Araujo's stead.

—In Santos on the 21st inst. a brute named Araujo employed a boy to carry a bag for him to Paqueta, and when they reached a lonely place he assaulted him, tying a handkerchief around his victim's mouth to stifle his cries. The boy succeeded in crying for help, however, and then the brute threw him into a pond of water and escaped. Would lynching be too severe for such a creature?

—The São Paulo police have compelled the closing of the Club des Girondins on account of the gambling carried on there. A telegram of the 25th inst. on the preceding day, the Nacional, Gremio Paulista and Politicos clubs and two other houses on Rua da Boa Vista, were also compelled to close for the same reason, while various other clubs are under investigation. The police are doing a good work in São Paulo, and it is to be hoped that they will maintain it.

—Because of some dispute between an influential personage of Sabará, Minas Geraes, said to be a police delegate, and the station agent, the station of that town was assaulted by an armed party on the morning of the 24th. There was more or less firing, but as the telegraph office was closed no information could be obtained that day. Subsequent information derived from passengers confirms the firing and affirms that the attacking party was composed of policemen, but the official account says it was only a trifling disorder of no consequence.

—The April demographic returns from the 42 municipalities of the state of São Paulo show a total of 2,830 deaths, 2,628 births and 268 marriages. The excess of deaths over the births is far from favorable. The returns from the principal cities were: S. Paulo, 567 deaths, 593 births and 18 marriages; Santos, 273 deaths, 39 births and 13 marriages; Ribeirão Preto, 152 deaths, 228 births and 34 marriages; S. Carlos do Pinhal, 122 deaths, 119 births and 7 marriages; Amparo, 78 deaths, 122 births and 20 marriages; Rio Claro, 65 deaths, 56 births and 3 marriages, etc.

—A Pará telegram of the 25th states that the condition of Carlos Gomes had much improved and that he was able to take liquid food without difficulty. Dr. John Neumeier, the São Paulo specialist, had arrived the preceding day. Subsequent telegrams state that Dr. Neumeier, after an examination of the patient, found that he was not suffering from epithelioma, as stated, but from tertiary syphilis, with complications, which had affected the tongue. He found the patient very weak and in a more serious condition than he anticipated. As the sanitary authorities had raised questions in regard to his diploma, and as the treatment was other than that anticipated, Dr. Neumeier did not take charge of the case, but advised more nourishing food and left his remedy with the local physicians to be used when the patient's strength had been restored. It is said the local physicians will not take the responsibility of applying the remedy.

NIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A telegram of the 26th inst. states that the *Revista*, of Porto Alegre, published on that day the call for the federalist convention, which is to be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro on the 23d of August. The anniversary of the agreement for pacification between Gen. Tavares and Galvão. The date is appropriate and the delegates to the convention will probably not fail to show how often the agreement has been violated in the course of the year.

It was only on the 26th inst. that the court at Porto Alegre succeeded in enjoining jury. It consequently took over a fortnight, which is a striking proof of the repugnance which the people feel for Castilhos's new jury law.

Dr. Possidônio Cunha has resigned the office of secretary of finance for Julio de Castilhos, and Dr. Azevedo Sáuldré the directorship of the railway from Porto Alegre to Unguayana. It is stated that both will be candidates for congress at the general elections. Possidônio, it is believed, will be successful in the office of secretary by Dr. Campes Carier, who is now engaged in writing articles against the federalists in the *Gazeta da Tarde* of Porto Alegre. Another probable candidate is Dr. Plínio Casado.

The mass said for Almiral Salim da Gama at the Carmo church in the city of Rio Grande. Tuesday there will be a mass for him at Pelotas, and Raphael Brusque, a midshipman of the cruiser *Benjamin Constant*, has caused mass to be said for him at Porto Alegre. At Livramento the federalists who went to Rivera to attend a mass for him were hissed and booed by castilhistas.

Col. Sestaciano Alencar, commander of the 12th battalion of infantry, who was recently relieved of the command of the garrison of Rio Grande, has been subjected to many annoyances by the castilhistas and is anxious to obtain his transfer to another battalion and leave the state. He has already sent his family to Rio de Janeiro.

On the 23rd inst. Col. Carlos Telles published in the *Commercio da Bagé* a long article in which he attempts to vindicate his conduct. He asserts that he used no violence towards the business manager of the *Echo do Sul*, who, he declares, spontaneously and cheerfully informed him that Dr. Francisco Tavares was the author of the correspondence published in that paper. He violently attacks not only Tavares and the *Echo*, but also Col. Francisco Alencastro, who is an officer of the army and he, the castilhistas, delegation to the federal congress. The latter, he says, is the only man in Bagé who has any doubt that Tavares was really the author of that correspondence. If this officer had not commanded a regiment at Bagé, he declares, Tavares would not have dared in act as he did. Shall Tavares, he asks, go unpunished after insulting the commander and officers of the garrison of Bagé? (And shall Telles, we ask, be both judge and juror in a case affecting himself?) As to the members of the Club Caxaciel, it is not surprising, he says, that a set of children should err when a man of Tavares' age falls into such disastrous blunders.

The *Echo do Sul* analyses this document and shows that the statements which it contains are not only false, but absurd.

Gen. Cantuária arrived here from Rio Grande on Saturday. We cannot learn that he has made any disclosures in regard to occurrences in Rio Grande, or in relation to his own future action. A recent telegram from Porto Alegre says that he will return to the state in September when his leave of absence expires; but, as we stated in our last issue, we think it probable that the castilhistas have succeeded in definitely getting rid of him.

A telegram of the 28th says that on that day the municipal commander of the district, Col. Thomaz Flores, suddenly made his appearance at Pelotas, accompanied by two aides-de-camp, on his way to Jaguarão. No inkling whatever is given as to the nature of the business which calls him to that place.

Col. Trindade was expected to arrive at Porto Alegre on the 27th on his way to Rio de Janeiro in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, before which he is to appear on the 4th prox. Whether he really arrived there is not stated. His lawyer, Dr. Seabra, left Rio de Janeiro for Rio Grande on the 26th, expecting, it is said, to be absent for about 20 days. This seems to indicate that the castilhistas authorities have not yet decided to obey the order of the court, though their organ, the *Federacao*, says that they will not oppose its execution.

The *Commercio*, a castilhist paper at Bagé, has recently published a leader in favor of leaving in the hands of present possessors all property acquired by revolutionary means, or, in plain words, stolen, during the war. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why Col. Carlos Telles forced Dr. Francisco Tavares to leave Bagé.

The anniversary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's death was to be commemorated yesterday at Porto Alegre. For this purpose there was to be a dress parade and grand review of the castilhist troops.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Last month the traffic receipts of the Central railway were 2,591,303,887.

—The traffic receipts of the Oeste de Minas railway amounted last year to 2,075,200,550 and the operating expenses to 2,069,822,503.

—The municipal council of Bertioga, Minas Geraes, has formally protested against the increased freight tariff on the Central which goes into force on the 1st prox.

—The 18th budget for 1896-97 the receipts from the Bragança railway are estimated at 300,000, and the expenditures at 714,600, showing a probable deficit of 414,600. It must be highly encouraging for the state to own and operate such railways.

—According to one of our contemporaries, the representative of a Belgian syndicate arrived yesterday on the *Clyde*. He goes to São Paulo to negotiate the purchase of the tramway lines of that city, with the intention of substituting electricity for animal traction.

—The people of Montevideo, Guarará and São José d'Alem Parahyia, in the state of Minas Geraes, have held meetings and protested against the intended increase of 50% in the rates of the Central railway, against which the municipal chamber of Berra do Parahyia, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, has also protested.

—The President has sent a message to the senate enclosing a communication from the minister of industry who opposes the granting of a charter for a railway from Governador Island to Sapopemba. The minister asserts that the transportation crisis on the Central railway has been solved and that consequently the proposed road is no longer necessary.

—There was a derailment at kilometre 85 on the Caranigala line (Leopoldina system) on the morning of the 28th inst., the locomotive and some wagons going off the track on a curve and at a particularly dangerous place, owing to the wretched condition of the road. Fortunately the passenger coach did not leave the track and no lives were lost, though the driver and conductor were both scared into a speechless condition.

LOCAL NOTES

—A London telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the Transatlantic negotiations are progressing slowly.

—Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday on the Royal Mail steamer *Clyde* was Counsellor Gaspar da Silveira Martins and his family.

—A planter from Minas Geraes, who was in this city on his way to Bahia, was robbed last Tuesday of 11,000 by means of the embezzlement game.

—Although the state does not recognize religious holidays, the post-office was closed yesterday at midday and the mails received per *Clyde* were not distributed.

—It is estimated that there were at least 2,500 persons present at the masses said for Almiral Salim da Gama on Thursday last at the S. Francisco de Paula church.

—Donceliano a Martyr, who has revived his paper *O Jacobino*, sent a copy of it to the naval academy. They returned it and requested Donceliano not to repeat the offense.

—Honorio Seabra, an officer of the custom-house who was illegally dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto for the crime of being a brother of Dr. J. J. Seabra, has been reinstated by the government.

—The commissary and physicians attached to the Bolivian boundary commission are to leave for the Amazon on the 2nd prox. The chief of the commission is only waiting for these gentlemen in order to initiate work on the surveys.

—The police is investigating a complaint against a merchant on Rua do Rosário, who is said to have withdrawn from bonded warehouses by means of forged documents merchandise valued at 32,000, in going to two other merchants.

—On Tuesday last a passenger on one of the ferry-boats threw herself over-board and was drowned. She left a letter stating that she had been reduced to want by the non-payment of the sum of 30,000 due her from a doctor whose name is mentioned in the letter.

—The cool weather is developing small-pox in various localities throughout the country. There has also been some slight increase in the number of cases in this city. It would be wise, in our opinion, for the health authorities to take rigorous measures for its extinction.

—Complaints continue to be made in regard to soldiers of the garrison of this capital, who continue to assault inoffensive people in the street. Is it not possible to put an end to these abuses? Let these men be either confined to their barracks, or else removed from the city.

—The sudden death of Capt. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro occurred yesterday in a Laranjeiras tram. The deceased was well known for his efforts to promote meteorological work in Brazil some years ago, and has for some time been connected with the hydrographic office of the marine department.

—The masses said last week for Almiral Salim da Gama were very largely attended. On Thursday at the masses said under the auspices of the Associação Beneficente Homageamento ao Almirante Salim da Gama, officers of the navy and naval cadets, the S. Francisco de Paula church was so crowded that it was almost impossible to enter.

—To our great surprise Visca Calval was reported from Pará on the 24th. After the demonstrations in his honor when he first arrived here he seemed to drop out of sight altogether, and we had lost all trace of him until his arrival in Pará was noted. From this it would appear that he visited to the national capital was at least not a success.

—There was a brilliant entertainment at the opera-house on the 25th inst. in benefit of the recently-organized Club des Reporters. It was attended by many prominent personages, the President and members of the government, members of the diplomatic corps (many of whom have been journalists), literary men, bankers, merchants and capitalists. The programme was varied and interesting, comprising choice selections of music, and dramatic impersonations by Emanuel and Rosa. The new club is to be congratulated on the success of its first entertainment.

—It was expected that the Jacobins, who are said to consider Judge Ribeiro de Almeida as a separatist, would violently oppose his confirmation by the senate. If such was really their intention, they changed their mind, for there were only 5 votes against the confirmation.

—According to Dr. Bulhões Carvalho the vital statistics of this city for the second half of May show 734 deaths, 658 births and 139 marriages. The arrivals numbered 17,436 and the departures 10,413. Among the deaths were 10 from small-pox and 51 from yellow-fever, making the totals for the month 11 from small-pox and 133 from yellow-fever.

—According to a Paris telegram of the 25th the Brazilian minister had on that day presented the counter proposal of the Brazilian government on the Araya question. On the request to arbitration, Switzerland is indicated as a satisfactory arbitrator. According to the doctrine previously advanced by Minister Carlos de Carvalho in the Trinidad case, Brazil's case must be a weak one.

—The *Journal do Commercio* in its issue of last Friday says that the police investigation of the custom-house frauds has made little progress. It does not appear that up to that date proceedings had been instituted against any of the persons implicated except João Gonçalves Cardoso, who was held in the most rigorous seclusion at the casa de detenção, not being permitted to communicate with any one.

—Shortly after the murder committed at Maracá bridge, the war department issued orders that soldiers should not be permitted to leave their barracks after retreat. These orders, however, have not been observed and on last Tuesday night two corporals of the 24th battalion of infantry attempted to kill a man in Rua de Alfonso Celso. He was fortunately able to save his life by taking refuge in one of the houses on that street.

—A recently-dismissed employé of the Leopoldina company, named Castro, committed suicide on the 26th inst. in a gun-shop on Rua dos Olivais. He asked to see a gual revolver, or pistol, placed a cartridge in it, examined it minutely, and then asked for one of smaller calibre. While the clerk was procuring another revolver, he suddenly raised the loaded one which he held to his right ear and discharged it. Death was instantaneous. He had only 1\$000 in his pockets.

—The manager of the telephone lines of this city has very properly given orders that the station employes shall cease to give information in regard to the *bicho* gambling which is going on daily in this city. It would seem that the company's stations are crowded at a certain hour every day with people who come to hear what animal has been drawn, and this to the prejudice of the company's regular service. Henceforth the employes of the company are not to give information of this character.

—If the commanding officers of the battalions stationed in this city have so little judgment and discretion as to permit their men to carry arms when going outside their barracks, would it not be good policy for congress to prohibit the dangerous practice. A soldier or marine off duty has no business to go about armed, and the frequent murders resulting committed by them prove it. Either let them be kept away from the public streets, or let them be disarmed and subjected to the same conditions as are the civilians.

—Yesterday the Jacobins commemorated the first anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto by going in procession to his grave. A part of the programme consisted in carrying in the procession the busts of historical personages whom Jacobins delight to find it expedient to honor. In the original programme Theodor had been overlooked; but protests began to appear in the press and it was consequently decided to admit into the procession the bust of the leader of the military revolt which established the republic.

—The practice of burning fireworks on certain festa days of June, which seems to have spread over all the days of the month, sometimes leads to abuses which the authorities ought not to tolerate. It frequently occurs that mischievous boys throw bombs into the trams and against persons passing along the street, and it happens at times that dangerous accidents occur. All this should be prohibited, and also the use of dynamite in bombs and rockets. It would be an act of consideration, also, to prohibit these bombs and rockets after 10 o'clock at night.

—Don't carry large sums of money about with you! It's dangerous in the progressive times which we are now enjoying. On Sunday evening a poor man named Floriano entered a restaurant on Rua de S. Christovão and called for coffee. When he paid he took out his pocket-book and in searching for a small note showed that he had a hundred old mill reis. Two unknown customers saw the money, followed him and in a lonely place attacked and robbed him, leaving him nearly dead from the blows given and a razor cut in the throat.

—It must be confessed that the Spaniards are very clumsy lads, not apparently from want of service, but from ignorance of human nature. A Havana telegram of the 26th says that the Spanish troops had attacked the "fortified camp" of General Maceo, which had been captured after a "fiercely contested combat," in which the Cubans left "400 killed on the field," while the Spaniards had "only thirty wounded." A hopeless lad could not be expected to believe such a story as that. Probably the Spaniards have been massacring another party of helpless villagers.

—A crowded house welcomed Harry Friedman's Royal Japanese Company at the Sant'Anna theatre on Friday evening last, and it may be said that the performance given was heartily appreciated. The company is a small one, but it is composed of exceptionally clever acrobats and athletes, who go through with their wonderful feats with that quiet, unobtrusive manner which seems to be an inseparable feature of every Japanese performance. There are two little "All Rights," and the nimblest of the two is a pretty little girl who seems to enjoy a perch on the top of a long pole, or being turned into a tetraodon. The performance is certainly worth seeing.

—If Mr. Rowland Hodges, of Baltimore, will call at the offices of Messrs. Wilson & Co., 31 Rua Conselheiro Saravia, he will hear something to his advantage.

—We are indebted to Sr. Rocha dos Santos for an opportunity to examine a series of beautiful photographs of Manaus and vicinity, illustrating the public works initiated and executed by the retiring governor, Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro. Manaus is practically a new town, corresponding to the frontier towns of the United States. The new government edifices, the theatre, avenues, bridges, and all that, which Gov. Ribeiro has brought into being, are therefore all the more surprising from their surroundings. We doubt not that Manaus will soon rank high among Brazilian cities for her private edifices as well as those of a public character.

—The following passage in the speech made on the 25th inst. in the chamber of deputies by Deputy Glycério is exciting much comment: "I avail myself of the occasion to state a fact that deserves to appear in the records of this house. Dr. Prudente de Moraes, being asked to frame his electoral programme, declared to me—and I have from him a letter to this effect, which is, indeed, a document showing the propriety of his political conduct—declared to me, I say, that he had no programme to present, that he was not a candidate on his own account, but on that of his party, whose place it was to frame the programme, and that this programme he pledged himself in advance to accept. Thus the honorable member sees the propriety with which we act, and our illustrious candidates."

BIRTH.

On 22nd June at Praia de Garagatá, Niteróy, the wife of George H. Stevens, of a son.

DEATH.

BENÇY.—At Santos on the 19th June, 1896, of yellow-fever, NATHANIEL PHILIP BENÇY, aged 21 years. Buried in the Protestant Cemetery, Paqueta.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Statistical Annual for 1896, published by the Cincinnati Price Current. This is one of the most convenient and useful statistical compilations we know on the subjects it seeks to cover. It is devoted exclusively to the provision and grain trade, to live stock, beef and pork, and to crop statistics. It covers all the principal American markets, giving receipts and prices for many years past.

Elogio Histórico de Pasteur, by Dr. Silva Araújo. An appreciative sketch of the great services rendered to his profession and to humanity by Pasteur, read before the national academy of medicine on 12th October, 1895. Few Brazilians, perhaps, are as well equipped for reviewing the life work of the great Frenchman as Dr. Silva Araújo, and it is a satisfaction to note that the homage rendered was worthy of the universal appreciation in which the name of Pasteur is held.

COFFEE NOTES

—This year's coffee crop in the municipality of Pará, Minas Geraes, is estimated at something over 100,000 arrobas.

—A telegram from American Brasilense, (near Araraquara), São Paulo, of the 21st says that the heavy rains which have fallen there have caused much damage to coffee on the drying floors. The trees also were much injured by a hailstorm.

—The directors of the Santos commercial association has nominated a commission to ascertain the actual stock of coffee in that market on the 30th inst. The commission is composed of Messrs. Francisco Emilio de Sá, Carlos Luiz de Fossena and E. Demarest.

—A subscriber of the *Diário de Rio Claro*, São Paulo, says that the recent hailstorm caused great damage to the coffee plantations in that vicinity. It must be noted, however, that all of these notices refer to the fall in the price of coffee with protests that such a fall is unwarranted.

—The hailstorm of the 17th is said to have done much harm to the coffee trees about Amparo, São Paulo, stripping them in some cases completely of leaves and fruit. There are some reasons for believing, however, that the estimated damage is much exaggerated, the planter still believing that he can influence prices by such reports.

—Reports are again current of the sale of the Fazenda Damont, one of the largest coffee plantations in São Paulo. It is said that representatives of an English syndicate are now visiting the property. Later advices are to the effect that the proprietors are seeking a loan in London, and the visitors are concerned with this and not with a purchase.

COFFEE IN CEYLON.

The report of the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, of Ceylon, for the year 1895, gives the following in regard to coffee:—

"A remarkable and interesting fact is a large increase in the export during 1895, this being more than double that of 1894, viz., 65,835 cwt. This is the first time for many years that this has occurred. A gratifying circumstance, too, is that 6,096 cwt. of this is 'native' coffee—nearly four times the amount of last year. It is to be understood that the increase is due not to any increased acreage, but to better crops; probably with less chances of infection, coffee has now to bear fewer 'attacks' of leaf-disease, and so is able to ripen more fruit. Liberian coffee, however, as yet shows no increase; but it seems likely to be altered in the future, as a considerable area has been planted in recent years and mostly appears to be doing well."

A small plantation of 36 plants of *Siera Leone* or "upland coffee" (*Coffea stenophylla*) received from Kew in 1884 was made in April, and plants of *Leuchocarpus*, sp. (the one used in Trinidad as a shade-tree for cacao) planted among them for shade. The growth of the coffee plants has been

very irregular, varying from a few inches to 3 ft., and cannot be said to be very promising. They have the appearance of plants out of their element, and look as if the climate here did not suit them. On the other hand, the *Leuchocarpus* is certainly at home, being grown very rapidly with a luxuriant habit, and it promises to be a very useful shade-tree at low elevations. Some of the shoots have grown 8 ft. in nine months.

A plant of the "Abookuta" coffee from Lagos was received from Kew in August.

COFFEE IN NYASSALAND.

Judging from information which has reached the island in various ways the future of coffee in British Central Africa is very bright and hopeful. The soil and climate appear to be very suitable, and labor, if difficult to procure in sufficient numbers, is at any rate cheap, whilst every possible assistance is being given to venate enterprise by those in authority. The one drawback, so far, appears to be transport, but this is always the case in newly-opened countries, and will soon disappear, for with a fine waterway like the Shire river running well into the interior, it will only require the opening of good cart roads to connect estates with the river on which steamers are able to ply for a considerable distance. Not only so, but a railway is projected, we understand, from a spot on the river beyond which steamers cannot ply, and this, when constructed, ought to give great facilities for agricultural enterprise of all sorts. The few notes we publish to-day from one now engaged in coffee planting there will be read with interest, coming as they do from one who had a long experience in Ceylon and who is now in charge of a considerable acreage of land over there—all destined before long to be opened up in coffee. As regards what is said of the climate, we cannot but think that this will improve as the country becomes more opened up, as has invariably been the case in Ceylon, in India and in the Straits, so that in time there ought not to be any complaint on this score. And the indigenous population will in all probability take more kindly to estate work as time goes on—as the Sinhalese here have done. Agriculturally, we believe, coffee is doing remarkably well in the district, the trees showing a healthy growth at 18 months, and very little signs of leaf disease. We can only hope that the "New Ceylon" in Africa will have a prosperous future before it.—*Ceylon Times*, May 3.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The government has appointed Sr. José Joaquim da Gama Malcher as acting *guarda-mor* of the custom-house.

—The corner-stone of the building intended for the machinery of the electric plant at Manaus was laid on the 23rd inst.

—There are said to be 90 buildings in construction at Bello Horizonte, the future capital of the state of Minas Geraes.

—The steamer *Britannia*, formerly owned by the Pacific company, has arrived at Genoa and will shortly undergo thorough repairs.

—A legislative act in Pará authorizes a 6 per cent guarantee on a capital of 2,000,000 employed in promoting the erection of houses in that city.

—The state of São Paulo is still receiving large quantities of disinfectants. It is to be feared that there is more waste than benefit in their employment.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 27th states that the Prado family has obtained in Paris a loan of 2,400,000 francs secured by a mortgage on the plantation of S. Martinho.

—In Santos fines are being imposed on business houses found open after 10 o'clock at night. Now let all the boys be fined who are not in bed at that hour and we shall applaud.

—The May exports of rubber from Pará amounted to 688,394 kilos, and from Manaus to 225,535 kilos. Of the total 556,334 kilos went to Europe and 357,535 to the United States.

—There was a conflict in the public market of this city on the 22nd inst. because of the high prices asked for the necessities of life. A few deputies ought to be mixed up in some of these disorders.

—The construction of public highways to connect country towns with the railways in São Paulo is one of the best indications of progress and public spirit that we have seen here in Brazil in a long time.

—Dr. Rangel Pestana has been appointed representative of the Banco da Republica in the state of S. Paulo with a salary of 20,000\$ per annum. This doubtless consoles him for his failure to be elected to the senate.

—Up to the present the new inspector of the custom-house, in the measures which he has adopted, seems to be doing more to embarrass trade than to promote the discovery and punishment of the authors of frauds.

—The sale of the number of the *Liberdade* commemorating the death of Admiral Saldanha da Gama was very large. Newspaper agencies which usually sell from 20 to 25 copies sold on that day from 100 to 150.

—A number of employes of the Bahia custom-house were dismissed on the 22nd because of the robberies and frauds occurring there. Little by little the "true inwardness" of these public departments is becoming known.

—On the conclusion of the examination of the dispatches in the custom-house for June the inspector has ordered that those for May shall next be examined so that the business firms concerned may know the amount of the frauds committed.

—They are dissatisfied in Pará because the rates on the new Amazon cable between Pará and Manaus are not as low as on the Western and Brazilian cables between Pará and Rio. The smaller amount of business to be secured in the former case, is apparently overlooked.

—Sr. Cesario Alvim, president of the Oeste de Minas railway, proposes to improve the finances of his company by planting colonies along the route, and also—happy thought—by planting trees! Perhaps the legendary potato will be attended to by the implanted colonies.

—A London telegram of the 23rd inst. says that a colonization company is being organized in that city for operating in the state of Paraná. The capital is 780,000. There have been so many Paraná colonization schemes, and so many failures, that it is surprising to hear of another.

—We are glad to state that Judge Aureliano de Campos, district judge of this capital, has rejected the application of the state of Paraná for an embargo on the introduction of fresh beef from the Nauphy abattoir. The judge claims that the monopoly which the municipality seeks to maintain is illegal.

—Insurance in Rio has vicissitudes. In the recently published report of the directors of the Brazil Federal company it is stated that the Banco Intermediário sued them on the contract for a purchase of Geral deudures and won, with a loss to the Brazil Federal, including legal expenses, of 122,000\$.

—It is said that dispatch-clerk Araújo, who was concerned in some of the custom house frauds detected last month, has mysteriously disappeared, after having sold his residence in Rua Haddock Lobo, carriage, furniture, etc. For a clerk he was living most luxuriously, much more expensively, in fact, than his salary warranted.

—Among the items of public expenditure in the state of Pará during the year 1896-97, as authorized in the budget, are the following: public instruction (including public library, museum, scholarships, etc.) 2,219,570\$, colonization, lands and public works 1,829,955\$, police force 2,308,178\$, subsidies 1,050,700\$, and public debt charges 1,545,545\$.

—There was a meeting of merchants and citizens at Araraquara, São Paulo, on the 21st inst. to protest against the onerous taxes imposed by the municipal council. The town is still just recovering from the long fever epidemic which nearly depopulated it for some seven or eight months, and the people are in no position to meet the exactions. A resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the aldermen to resign.

—The official valuation of the domestic products exported from Pará in the month of May was as follows:

Rubber.....	1,956,312\$337
Cachó.....	229,155\$875
Castanhas (nuts).....	122,424\$212
Deer skins.....	10,343\$550
Hides.....	7,994\$211
Fish.....	3,799\$400
Total.....	2,329,999\$085

—Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, Limited, Govan, have launched the *La Plata*, the first of three vessels being constructed for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The vessels have been designed for the company's extra service to Brazil and the River Plate, and are intended to carry a large cargo with comfortable accommodation for first-class passengers and emigrants. The general dimensions are:—Length, 345 feet; breadth, 44 feet; depth, 27 feet; with a gross tonnage of about 3,150 tons. There is accommodation for 700 emigrants.—*Transport*, June 5.

—According to Senator Otício, in a speech made on the 27th, the American manufacturers who furnish engines, etc., to the Central railway, purchase various parts in England, France and Belgium, import these into the United States, and then get them off on the unsophisticated Brazilian as Yankee goods. Either Sr. Otício's imagination is extremely vivid, or the Baldwin Locomotive Works are a delusion and a fraud. If Sr. Otício will examine the tariffs in force in the United States he will find that such a business would be a very expensive one for the Baldwins.

—Up to the present nothing is known of the whereabouts of Sr. Oliveira Bastos Junior, defaulting partner of the firm of Felipe Abreu & Co. The liabilities of the firm are not so large as at first supposed, and it also possesses realizable assets which will materially reduce the total. Up to latest advices the following list of creditors is said to cover the principal liabilities:

Abreu, Guimarães, Gonçalves & Co.	220,000\$000
Custodio Machado Guimarães & Co.	180,000\$000
Francisco Saldanha & Co.	161,000\$000
Quaranta, Silveira & Co.	75,000\$000
M. Miranda, Velloso, Sá & Co.	54,000\$000
Companhia Central.....	30,000\$000
Souza Breves & Jauá.....	27,000\$000
Joaquim de Mello Franco.....	17,500\$000
Monnerat, Lutterbach & Co.	17,000\$000
Goes & Co.....	11,000\$000
Veiga Pinto & Co.....	1,600\$000

789,100\$000

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On Saturday the cash balance in the treasury was 21,500,000\$, which is 1,500,000\$ less than the amount of the balance two weeks ago. It is not stated what part of it consists of bonds.

—One of our São Paulo exchanges says that they are expecting state revenue stamps from Rio de Janeiro to an aggregate value of 245,000\$. We presume these have been printed at the mint, where it has become so difficult to get nickel coined fast enough for the urgent needs of the country. If the government would turn over the coining stamps to the national printing office, perhaps the difficulty would be solved.

—The May receipts of the Pará *recolhedor* amounted to 660,487\$999, of which 3,835\$011 were deposits and 97,138\$294 were for the municipalities. Of the remaining 559,514\$694, the principal items of revenue were, 442,161\$521 from export duties, 35,894\$180 from landing charges, 28,669\$682 from transit taxes, 21,784\$800 from taxes on industries and professions, and 2,059\$400 from the sale of revenue stamps. Of the export duties, 410,825\$591 came from the 21 per cent export duty on rubber.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 29th, 1896.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	27 d.
do do do do in U. S.	do
coin at \$4.85 1/2 per \$1 1/2.	54 7/8
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) milreis (gold).	1832 1/2
do of \$1.00 in Brazilian gold.	8 400
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today	9 7/8
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).	27 7/8
do do do do (paper).	366 7/8
do do do do in U. S.	do
coin at \$4.85 1/2 per \$1 1/2.	19,175 c
Value of \$1.00 1/2 to per \$1.00, in Brazilian currency (paper).	586 1/2
Value of \$1.00 sterling.	24304

EXCHANGE.

June 23.—The London & Brazilian Bank posted no rates, the Banco da Republica continued to furnish bills at 9 7/8 and the other banks all posted 9 13/16. The market was fairly active and steady—not even the usual "lunch time" flattens appeared—opening with business in bank sterling at 9 7/8, but with real commercial sterling placed with some facility at 9 13/16. Then sellers at this latter rate appeared, and the market advanced until 9 13/16 for bank and 10 for other sterling were reported. In the afternoon there was not much doing, to-morrow being a holiday, and bills offered for future delivery found no money. The business reported comprised bank sterling at 9 13/16—9 15/16 and other bills at 9 15/16—10. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 2430, and closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 2430, sellers at 2430.

June 24.—Church holiday.

June 25.—The London & Brazilian Bank posted without official rates; the Brazilian Bank with sterling at 9 13/16, and the other banks came out at 9 7/8. The market opened firm, with bank at 9 13/16—9 15/16, and bills at 9 15/16—10, and was very steady all day, with money at 10 for ready bills. Some commercial sterling appeared, but the holders were said to value it under 10, at which there were no buyers among the banks, and something was done for early in July at 10 1/2. In the afternoon two of the banks were reported to have realized liquidations at 9 13/16, and the market closed still firm, with ready bills quoted at 10, and early July delivery at 10 1/2—10 13/16. The day was very quiet, the extreme rates reported being 9 13/16—15/16 for bank and 9 13/16—10 1/2, according to delivery date, for other sterling. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns.

June 26.—No changes were made in the official rates, and the market opened steady with bank sterling, both on bankers and on head-office, doing at 9 13/16 and 10 considered the rate for other bills. About 11 o'clock a demand appeared for bills, which the banks met by refusing to draw at 9 7/8, and a very considerable business was done in commercial sterling at this rate, but not with the close bank sterling. Then the market became steadier, and at the close bank sterling was readily obtainable at 9 7/8, and other bills, for prompt delivery, found no buyers under 9 13/16. The unwillingness of the banks to buy exchange produced a certain impression that although the commercial sterling reported sold might have changed hands, it was virtually still on the market. The business reported was fair at 9 7/8—9 13/16 for bank and 9 7/8—10, according to delivery date, for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 2430; the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers.

June 27.—The Banco da Republica sustained the market, and furnished bills, to all comers, at 9 7/8, but this did not prevent business at 9 13/16 at the other banks. The market was very irregular; the banks seemed disinclined to realize business, and beyond the very fair amount drawn by the Banco da Republica, the other transactions were mostly realized "on the street." At opening the British Bank furnished head office bills at 9 7/8, with some conditions, and there was money at this rate outside the banks, with business reported in commercial sterling. Then the banks refused to draw better than 9 13/16, but business was reported at 10 for July 15th, and finally bank sterling was obtainable at 9 13/16—9 15/16 with the Banco da Republica selling for cashing bills at 9 7/8—10 and other paper was quoted firm at 9 13/16. There was not much doing, the business reported comprised bank sterling at 9 13/16—9 15/16, and other bills at 9 15/16—10, according to delivery date. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 2430, sellers at 2430; on the street there was nothing reported.

June 29.—Church holiday.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 22.	
40 Apolices, 1895, 966	18 deb. L'dna 200\$ 109
4 Gold 4 1/2 1895, 1,660	290 hu. Cr. Ri. Br. 50
40 Apolices, 1895, 971	30 do do 47
49 do do 970	100 do gold 71
55 do do regist. 970	43 " Predial... 49
Banks.	
10 Commercio..... 218	100 Hypothecation... 30
50 Constructor..... 9 500	450 do do 33
30 C.R. Br. 1895..... 200	10 Nacional..... 231
130 Lav. e Com. 25	
Miscellaneous.	
225 V. F. Sapucahy 8 250	162 Const. Civis... 10
400 do do do 8 1000	Const. Urbanas 1 500
30 Petrol. mill... 80	50 Torrens... 230
June 23.	
1 Gold 4 1/2 1895, 1,600	20 deb. Br. Ind. mil 205
80 do do do 1,660	9 hu. Cr. Ri. Br. 49
30 Apolices, 1895, 970	68 do gold 70
10 do do regist. 970	221 " Predial... 47
Banks.	
160 Lav. e Com. 35	600 Nacional..... 238
100 Rural..... 242	50 do do 230
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Christ. tram 149	20 Cerveja Vegetal. 17
300 Lloyd Diaz... 10	360 Car. Fluminense 150
100 Integrid. insce. 50	400 Melh. no Buz 74
June 25.	
1 Apolice, 1895, 968	30 deb. Saotchaana 65
30 do do do 1,221	214 hu. Cr. Ri. Br. 49
68 do do do 1895 970	187 do gold 70
8 Emp. Municipal 162	300 " Predial... 43

Bank.

Miscellaneous.	
100 Toc. Arag. R.R. 15	50 Melh. S. Paulo 38
1100 V. F. Sapucahy 8	25 do do 39
20 Bonanza insce. 12	220 Tatt. Moreira 70
150 S. Lazaro mill. 7	10 Torrens. 24
June 26.	
47 Apolices, 1895, 970	34 hu. Cr. Ri. Bran. 48
10 do regist. 970	20 " C. Pr. Urbano 71 500
50 Emp. Municipal 160	33 " Predial..... 48
203 deb. Genl. 420	8 do adl. 44
Banks.	
450 Constructor.... 9	30 Republica..... 155 500
20 Hypothecation... 30	24 do do 155
950 Lav. e Com. 25	350 do do 25.... 68
100 S. do Americano, 4	250
Miscellaneous.	
5 Alianza insce... 9 500	500 Melh. S. Paulo
31 Corvado mill. 175	10 bo. July..... 46
13 Fojas e Estal... 3 500	150 Metropolitana. 80 500
30 Prog. Maritimo 17	150 do do 81
75 Melh. no Bras. 83	300 do do 82
June 27.	
3 Apolices, 1895, 970	11 deb. Torrens. Comm. 170
50 do do 1895, 970	53 hu. Cr. R. B. gold 68
10 do regist. 970	
Banks.	
15 Republica..... 155	195 Constructor... 9 500
75 do do..... 68	6 Nacional..... 231
100 do do..... 67 500	
Miscellaneous.	
100 Quilombo R.R. 2	500 Metropolitana. 85
100 Sorocabana... 76	495 O. Publicas... 2
54 V. F. Sapucahy 8 500	1840 U. In. S. Sebast. 470
50 S. Christ. tram. 150	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th June, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee.—The week has been decidedly active, and the reported sales sum up about 54,000 bags, of which nearly all again for the United States, and shipments have been hurried. Naturally the demand was at once availed of by the factors to advance prices, and exactly how low the market fell is impossible to discover; some brokers have considered it proper to maintain the quotations unchanged, while others quote higher, and the general impression seems to be that the run of the sales made was realized about on the basis of 16,000 arrobas for No. 7. The movement was not altogether expected, for most parties counted only upon a renewal of the daily "hand-to-mouth" purchases and there has been, and is, a good deal of uncertainty as to the duration of the demand, which results in dealers endeavouring to accompany the market, without taking any great risks. Receipts both here and in Santos increase very slowly, and unless a total cessation of demand follows the recent activity it seems impossible to expect a decline in prices at this end. The market opened on the 22nd with No. 7 quoted at 16,000—16,500 per arroba, but on the next day 15,500 was spoken of as the basis of sales amounting to about 7,000 bags. On the 25th the reported sales were about 13,000 bags, and some of the broken bags quoted at 16,500, and on the following day nearly 20,000 bags changed hands, establishing it as a basis of about 16,400. On Saturday further sales of 20,000 bags were reported and the market closed steady, but as we mention above, somewhat under the influence of the suspicion that exporters' urgent necessities are about satisfied. To-day is a church holiday and business is generally suspended, although coffee is being shipped.

The shipments since our last report have been:

27,663 bags for the United States	
11,017 "	" Europe
4,852 "	" Cape of Good Hope
1,369 "	" River Plate, etc.
4,310 "	" Consulate
49,773 bags.	

The vessels sailed with coffee are

United States:		bags.	
June 22	New York Blg. via Westworth.	15,346	
23	do Gen. St. Capita.	1,193	

Europe:

June 20	Hamburg Gt. St. Montevideo.	1,277
	Copenhagen do	3,000
22	Genoa Ital. St. Saffron.	753
23	do Ital. St. Nord American.	1,550
73	Marseilles Fr. St. Bretagne.	1,535

Elsewhere:

June 22	River Plate Fr. St. Chit.	1,253
	Costwise, Sundry steamers.	2,225

Receipts for the past week were 47,790 bags, against 34,163 bags for the preceding week and 35,993 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 5,000 bags.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were:

Washed.....	18,500—18,750
Regular ist....	12 025—12 595
Ordinary ist....	11 375—11 975
Good and....	10 690—10 950
Ordinary and....	9 875—10 254

and brokers' quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following:

No. 6.....		June 22.		June 27.	
7.....	16,500—16,750	16,500—16,750	16,500—16,750	16,500—16,750	16,500—16,750
8.....	15 000—15 400	15 000—15 400	15 000—15 400	15 000—15 400	15 000—15 400
9.....	14 000—14 600	14 000—14 600	14 000—14 600	14 000—14 600	14 000—14 600

Stocks in all hands, with some moving estimated to be 118,170 bags.

Santos has shown little animation, and did not appear inclined to follow the advance in Rio, until Saturday, when the quotation of 11,500 per 10 kilos, for "good average" which had ruled all the week, was advanced to 11,800, but the market closed flat. The sales were about 38,000 bags, against receipts of about 51,000 bags, and the shipments were 45,000 bags for the United States and 25,000 bags for Europe. The stock on Saturday evening was 114,700 bags.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts at Santos, bags.		Shipments to Santos, bags.		Average quot. No. 7	
June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 27
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
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<i>Monodon</i>	Pensacola	25 M.
<i>Myadestes</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Myiarchus</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Nyctea</i>	Pensacola	22 A.
<i>Othorhynchus</i>	Hamburg	9 M.
<i>Otocoris</i>	Opuntia	"
<i>Parus et Myiarchus</i>	Cauliff	26 M.
<i>Pipilo</i>	Liverpool	14 M.
<i>Psaltriparus</i>	Hull	29 M.
<i>Protonotaria</i>	Thornfield	15 M.
<i>Pyrocephalus ruber</i>	Hamburg	17 M.
<i>Rissa</i>	Hamburg	18 M.
<i>Rissa alpestris</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	Sunderland	8 M.
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	Hamburg	"
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	Pensacola	"
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	Rangoon	2 A.
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	London	2 J.
<i>Scolecophagus</i>	New York	"
<i>Willughbya</i>	Bumby	"

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.			
DATE.	NAME.	FROM.	CONSULS T.
June 27	Román Fr	New York 351	F. Johnston S
27	Amali Fr	do 280	Quayle, D. &
27	Brevigie Fr	Ries Platz 31	N. Valdes
27	San Lorenzo I	do do	Wilson Sons &
27	Reefchell Fr	Santos 563	do
27	Laguna Fr	Laguna 307	do
27	Ochena Ili	do do	do
27	Daria Fr	Buenos Aires 37	F. Ashworth &
27	Middleton Fr	do 63	W. Samson &
27	De Hay Fr	Rosina 307	R. Flour M
27	Capin Fr	Santos 191	F. Johnston S
27	Campanas Fr	do 171	do
27	lela Bellino Ili	do 243	Quayle D. &
27	Pelotas Fr	Hamburg 307	E. Johnston S
27	Equiano Fr	Rosina Place 30	W. H. Maynard
27	St. George Fr	Buenos Aires 63	Charles Thie
27	Campanas Fr	Havre 383	Changiers (Léon)
27	Colombia Fr	Santos 191	do

FOREIGN MAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 18th 1895.				
NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CORRESPONDENTS
<i>American</i>				
Ing. <i>Prisidal</i>	614	21	Baltimore.	Wilson & C.
Ing. <i>Prisidal</i>	614	21	Baltimore.	Wilson & C.
<i>American</i>				
Ing. <i>Lama</i>	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
<i>British</i>				
Sp. <i>Deuon</i>	1565	May 3	Glasgow.	Gps. Co.
Sp. <i>Deuon</i>	1615	3	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Sp. <i>Valencia</i>	1737	11	Antwerp.	W. Smaus & C.
Sp. <i>Reckless</i>	1339	18	New York.	R. Macrell & C.
Sp. <i>London</i>	1645	18	Amsterd.	T. Robinson & C.
Sp. <i>Pont Patrick</i>	1574	24	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Sp. <i>North Star</i>	1317	27	Cardiff.	Brar. Coal Co.
Sp. <i>Caroline</i>	923	30	Leith.	Gas Co.
Ing. <i>Cam. Queen</i>	1217	30	Cardiff.	To order
Sp. <i>Basilis</i>	1355	31	Cardiff.	R. Rodrigues & C.
Sp. <i>London</i>	1791	31	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Ing. <i>Calabria</i>	744	June 1	Liverpool.	Walter, Blackley & Co.
Ing. <i>Albany</i>	1113	1	Amsterd.	R. dos Santos & C.
Sp. <i>Herzog</i>	1135	3	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Sp. <i>London</i>	1791	3	Amsterd.	T. Robinson & C.
Sp. <i>Pt. St. Paul</i>	1347	9	Amsterd.	Brar. Coal Co.
Sp. <i>Perth of Fowley</i>	830	9	Rangoon.	John Moore & C.
Ing. <i>Caroline</i>	923	10	Leith.	To order
Ing. <i>King Rock Hill</i>	851	11	Parma.	To order
Ing. <i>Glenora</i>	804	13	Cardiff.	To order
Ing. <i>London</i>	1791	13	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Ing. <i>Stanger</i>	791	15	New York.	W. V. Gilm & C.
Ing. <i>Whitlow</i>	840	15	Pescagova.	V. W. Gumm & C.
Ing. <i>Barnet</i>	1373	15	London.	Gas Co.
Ing. <i>London</i>	1791	15	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Ing. <i>Stanger</i>	791	15	New York.	W. V. Gilm & C.
Ing. <i>Whitlow</i>	840	15	Pescagova.	V. W. Gumm & C.
Ing. <i>Barnet</i>	1373	15	London.	Gas Co.
Ing. <i>London</i>	1791	15	Amsterd.	W. Smaus & C.
Ing. <i>Stanger</i>	791	15	New York.	W. V. Gilm & C.
Ing. <i>Whitlow</i>	840	15	Pescagova.	V. W. Gumm & C.
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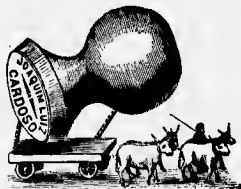
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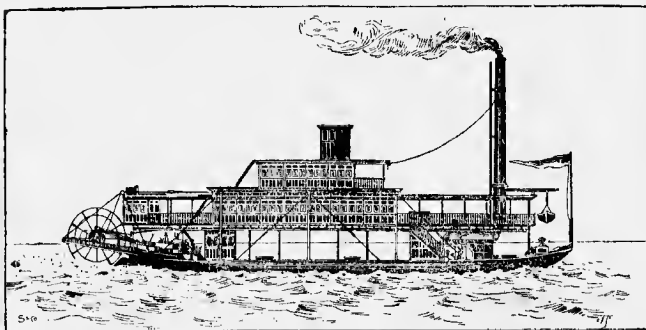
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